GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.



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PATHANS FROM AFGHANISTAN HAVE POP-ULATED PARTS OF NORTHWEST INDIA (see Bulletin No. 1) Contents for Week of February 20, 1928.

Vol. VI.

No. 30.

- New Airplane Route Will Penetrate to the Isolated Capital of Afghanistan.
- 2. Getting Acquainted With French Trains.
- 3. Why the Moon Raises Higher Tides Than the Sun.

Index to Bulletins and Illustrations, Vol. VI, February 28, 1927 through February 20, 1928.

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HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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New Airplane Route Penetrates to the Isolated Capital of Afghanistan

BY THE time the Amir of Afghanistan and his wife return from their tour of Europe, airplane service from the Russian border will have connected

the Amir's isolated capital with the world.

Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, was not planned to be inaccessible, like Katmandu in Nepal, nor is it forbidden like Lhasa in Tibet. Pianolas and phonographs give the ear an inkling of the home life of Afghanistan's capital, a home life which is screened from the eye by interminable mud walls. The extent of an Afghan's walls is the measure of his social station. The more prosperous he is the more wives he can afford; and the more wives he has the more walls he will need to guard them from the eyes of his neighbors.

Automobiles and even motorcycles, jockey camels and elephants on thoroughfares that are wide enough, telephone lines and electric lights add a touch of the modern. The predecessor of the present Amir had more than a hundred wives; the present ruler has one wife and half a hundred automobiles. When a western idea hits Kabul the impact often seems exaggerated. The story is told of one wealthy Kabulian who would have nothing less than a grand piano, which arrived minus a stool, so the purchaser had its legs cut off so he might play it while sitting on the floor in his accustomed cross-legged position.

Then, too, there are in Kabul machine shops, munitions works and factories for making soap and shoes and cloth, all built up under English supervision. Its tanneries, established through the cooperation of British experts,

are sources of especial pride.

Afghans Keep Civilization at Arm's Length

The key to Kabul is the "splendid isolation" policy of Afghanistan's amirs. The Afghan is shrewd. He takes what he wants of civilization but keeps civilization at arm's length. He is a fervent Mohammedan, but realizes that there are more things in the world than Mohammed dreamed of. The Amir Habibullah summed up the Afghan philosophy of recent years when he proclaimed, "Knowing the Koran, you may learn what else you choose."

One political result of this policy was that Kabul, until 1922, had the one absolute reigning monarch whose word was unquestioned law among some 7,000,000 people. It is a tribute to the enlightenment, rather than to the curtailed powers of the present ruler, that men no longer are tied to the muzzle of cannon nor have their tongues cut out. There frequently was more irony than cruelty in Afghan punishments. One Amir of not so many years ago ordered three fingers cut off the hand of a man who had stolen three coins from a blind beggar. Upon another occasion he ordered that a baker, who was repeatedly guilty of selling short-weight loaves, be roasted alive in his own oven because there was so much spare room there. Yet the Afghan holds all life sacred to the extent that he will remove a flea from his person instead of killing it. A "swat the fly" campaign in Kabul would be impossible.

The absolute authority of the Amir often had a ridiculous side. One official English resident tells how an Amir was informed one day that the government warehouses were overstocked with astrakhan pelts. The ruler thought a bit

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Photograph by U. S. Army Air Service THE FAMOUS ARCH OF TRIUMPH IN PARIS BENEATH WHICH IS THE TOMB OF FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Travel by airplane has become increasingly popular in Europe. The extensive views to be seen from the air constitute one advantage of serial travel. Shortly after the World War, a French flying ace flow a pursuit plane through this archway at a speed of 140 miles an hour. The clearance between his wing tips and the sides of the arch was less than six feet on either side (see Bulletia No. 2).

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Getting Acquainted with French Trains

"PULLMAN" service and dining car service in France is different from Pullman service in the United States, as thousands of "first time over" tourists

will discover this spring.

With baggage in place, the tourist, whether he lands at Cherbourg or Le Havre, will find it worth while to saunter along outside the Paris boat-train until the odor of cooking food and a sign "Wagon Restaurant" on a car side tells the location of the dining car. Near the steps the tourist will probably find an official busily tearing colored tickets from a pad and passing them to fellow travelers. The latter are making their seat reservations for luncheon, a custom which one soon wishes might be introduced into America.

Steps to Passenger Coaches Challenge Athletes

In Europe there are no long lines of hungry passengers blocking dining-car corridors while they watch the fortunate diners, hoping each mouthful will be the last. Instead tickets are issued for the exact number of persons to fill the available seats, after which applicants must take tickets for a meal forty-five minutes later or earlier. Finding the reservation attendant early will give the traveler choice of the first, second, third or fourth "series" of tickets. The agent will visit the compartments later, to be sure, but by that time travelers may have no choice other than to eat what should be a mid-day meal at either ten o'clock or two.

While the tourist waits for the train to start he can observe French railway equipment. He has been struck already by the extremely awkward and steep steps that lead into the coaches. In America such steps would result in a succession of broken legs and necks and endless damage suits, but apparently they cause little inconvenience in France. It is astonishing how any but the

most agile of youthful travelers manage to negotiate them.

The coaches on the trains which operate from the chief ports to Paris are now mostly of the corridor type, almost as long as the standard coaches in America, although they are not so high nor so heavy. The corridor extends down one side, while on the other side the space is divided into small compartments, seating six people each. The traveler has looked upon first class, perhaps, as promising a certain amount of luxury; but he is disappointed to find that first class, on boat-trains at least, is little better than the day-coach service in America. There is relative privacy, to be sure, since he has only five traveling companions, but three of these must ride backwards, sitting directly across in their rigid seats necessarily staring at the passengers opposite them. In the American day coach the seats at least all face forward.

Horses Switch Freight Cars in French Railroad Yards

The locomotives are not vastly different from those in America except that most of them are somewhat smaller. One comes to think of these locomotives as much smaller than they are because of their shrill, piping little whistles, like those of steam-shovels in America. The tenders are piled high with large black bricks the size of paving blocks. They are called "briquettes," and from the

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and then announced, "All my subjects who love me will wear black astrakhan hats." For days the guards had a busy time turning away from public buildings all persons who wore turbans.

Taking of Census Disrupted Business

Kabul has between 150,000 and 300,000 people. One can only guess at the population because the one effort at a census failed before the exclusiveness of the Afghan. Rather than tell their names and ages so many Kabul residents either left the city or hid away that business was disrupted and the census was abandoned.

Kabul's flat roof dwellings rise from the banks of the Kabul River nearly 7,000 feet above sea level. The peaks of the Hindu Kush jut into the skyline three times as high not far away. Hence its winters are cold and its summers mild. Its trade flows in three channels: Northward through the Hindu Kush into Central Asia; eastward into India through the Khaibar Pass, and toward Persia by way of Kandahar, to the southwest.

Note: For further information and illustrations see "Everyday Life in Afghanistan" in the National Geographic Magazine for January, 1921.

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Photograph by P. D. Crawford

POST OFFICE ON THE ROAD TO KABUL

Mail and freight go into Afghanistan from India by way of the famous Khaibar Pass. Caravans of camels and mules tediously travel through the dangerous gap under protection of a guard. Airplane service proposed by Russia will reach Kabul from the north. The Soviet has been extending airplane communication to its distant territories. The service to Samarkand will go on to Termez on the border and to Kabul.

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Why the Moon Raises Higher Tides Than the Sun

ALTHOUGH the moon is the chief factor in creating tides, the sun also makes itself felt noticeably in piling up the ocean's waters.*

But the sun is tremendously greater than the moon—more than 27 million times as large: Why does it play a subordinate part to the little moon in tide

production?

Distance is one answer, but it is not the whole answer. If the sun were as close to the earth as the moon is, it would pull the earth and its waters some 27 million times as hard as the moon does. But, since distance is such a great reducer of gravitation, the sun's pull on the earth is roughly only 183 times that of the moon.

Sun Has Stronger Pull, but Moon Produces Tides

But the question persists: Why does the moon produce the higher tides

when the sun pulls on the earth 183 times as strongly?

The total pull of a body on another, and its tide-producing force, are not the same. The tide on the earth results from the difference between the pulls on the center of the earth and on the near and far sides. These are the pulls that tend to separate the waters and the earth and, therefore, to pile the waters up different, operating one on the earth and one on the waters, can cause a greater separation than two very strong forces that are nearly equal.

Light and gravitation act somewhat alike in that each grows weaker as the source of light or gravitational pull is moved farther and farther away and that both grow weaker very rapidly. The differences in gravitational pull on which

tides depend can be visualized, therefore, by an experiment with light.

Turn on an electric desk light or other single bulb and hold near it a sheet of ordinary white paper. Hold the paper with one edge toward the light and only 2 or 3 inches away and turn it very slightly so that the light shines along the sheet and illuminates its whole surface. There will be a noticeable difference between the brightness of the light at a point near the close edge and at a point near the far edge.

Moon's Effect Actually Two and One-Half Times That of Sun

Now hold the paper in the same way at a distance of 10 or 12 feet from an even brighter light, or hold it in the daytime at such a distance from a bright window. You know that there is still a difference in the degree of illumination progressing from the near edge to the far edge, but it is so very tiny that you cannot detect it.

The two points on which the sun pulls to make the near tide—the surface of the ocean nearest the moon and the earth's center—are 4,000 miles apart, and this 4,000 miles is a tiny fraction of the earth-to-sun distance, a little over 4/100,000. In the case of the moon this same 4,000 miles is a relatively large fraction of the earth-to-moon distance, 1666/100,000.

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^{*}This is the third in a series of bulletins on tides. "The Pull of the Moon, a Force that Helped Flood London," was printed in the Geographic News Bulletins for February 6, and "Why There Are Tides on Both Sides of the Earth at the Same Time," February 13.

fires built of them pours a sooty, black smoke. In the outer railroad yards are huge artificial mountains of coal dust from which the blocks are pressed.

The coaches do not have automatic couplers of the American type, but are fitted with hand-operated devices in which the slack is adjusted by the turning of a large nut on steel threads. This arrangement is prized highly by Europeans who find the jerks of American couplers in starting and stopping most disconcerting. But the American cannot avoid thinking of toy trains fastened together by thumb-screws.

It is the little gondola freight cars that the tourist passes in the yards, when the train gets under way, that bring the keenest memory of toy train days, however. They look like slightly overgrown farm wagons with their wheels close together near the middle. The wagon illusion is heightened when one sees that much of the switching is accomplished by horses, usually in tandem, which have no difficulty in drawing these little vehicles and their loads.

The Baggage Porters Wait Outside the Car Windows

The windows of French passenger coaches appeal to many passengers as more convenient than those of American cars. They are large, and it does not require the strength of a prize fighter or a football hero to open them. Usually a reasonable tug will lower the large, single glass plate almost out of sight.

These windows, incidentally, figure largely in French travel.' Most of the hand baggage moves in and out of them. When a train draws up to the platform of the terminal station, a long line of porters stands in readiness. The generally accepted method is to hand luggage through the windows, noting the badge number of the porter. A traveler grows to prefer this method to the tantalizingly slow procession down an American car aisle.

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Form for Renewal of Bulletin Requests

Many requests for the Geographic News Bulletins were made for the period ending with this issue. If you desire the Bulletins continued kindly notify The Society promptly. The attached form may be used:

School Service Department, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Kindly sendcopies of the Geogra	PHIC NEWS BULLETINS for the school
year beginning with the issue of	, for classroom use, to
Name	
Address for sending Bulletins	***************************************
City	State
I am a teacher in	school grade

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(III.) "Malays's Kind of Steam Roller." (A

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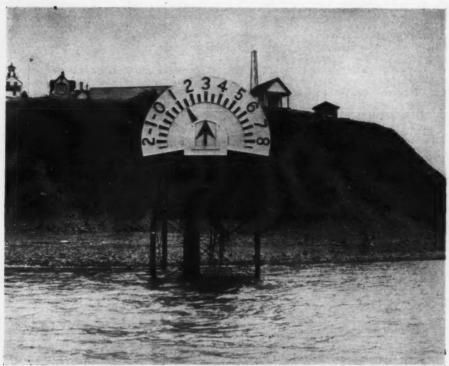
When Sun and Moon Cooperate We Have Highest Tides

Most of the time the sun and moon are pulling in different directions. But twice each month they pull in the same line. It is then that our coasts have

their highest tides.

Theoretically, every star and planet and satellite in the universe raises its separate tide in our oceans. Actually, however, even Jupiter, the greatest of our sister planets, is so far away and, relatively, so small that its influence cannot be detected. To all intents, therefore, it may be said that only the moon, our nearest neighbor in space, and the sun, our most powerful one, have a share in making the earth's tides.

Bulletin No. 3, February 20, 1928.



@ National Geographic Society

AN AUTOMATIC TIDAL INDICATOR

This purely American aid to navigation automatically shows the height of the water at any moment. When the arrows point upward the tide is rising; when downward, it is falling. The index on the scale shows that at the moment when the photograph was taken there was an excess of 1½ feet above the normal level of the water.

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Wusing the Geographic in the Classroom." (Jan. 2, 1928.)

Mississippis: "Why the Mississippi Goes on a Rampage." (May 16, 1927.)

New Mexico: "Carlsbad Cavern Draws Many Visitors." (Dec. 12, 1927.)
(III). "Mountents Built by Drops of Water in Carlsbad Cavern." (Dec. 12, 1927.)
(III). "Mountents Built by Drops of Water in Carlsbad Cavern." (Dec. 12, 1927.)
(III). "A the Airman Sees the American Falls at Niagara." (April 18, 1927.)

New York: (III). "Gengerossing Control of Supplement.

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Costa Rica: "Costa Rica: The Banana Station on Lindbergh's Good Will Trip." (Jan. 16, 1928.)
(Ill.) "A Year-Old Coffee Tree." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

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"Many World Areas Still are Unexplored." (Nov. 7, 1927.)
(III.) "Parts of Both Americas Still Await a Columbus to Explore Them." (Nov. 7, 1927.)
"What an Amason Tropical Forest Looks Like from a Hydroplane." (April 11, 1927.)
"Changes in the Geography of Meat." (Jan. 23, 1928.) General: Argentina

(III.) "Two Russian Gypsies of Irkutsk, Siberia." (Nov. 7, 1927.)
(III.) "The Devil Wears Skirts, According to the Tibetan Version." (Nov. 21, 1927.)
and The Land of the First Philadelphia. (Oct. 31, 1927.)
(III.) "A Buffalo-Drawn Disk-Wheel Cart of Anatolia." (April 18, 1927.)
Hats, the Funniest Things in the World." (Dec. 5, 1927.) Siberia: Tibet: Trans-Je Turkey:

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Australia: "Australia Plots to Recover 60 Million Acres Captured by the American Prickly Pear." (Feb. 13, 1928.) "Seaplanes to Bring Hobart, Tasmania, 12 Hours Nearer Australia." (March 7, 1927.)

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Czechoslova

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Esthonia rances

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Greeces

Hungary: Italy

EUROPE

"Changes in the Geography of Meat." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

"Changes in the Geography of Meat." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

"The Most Popular Geography of Meat." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

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"The Most Popular Geography of Meat." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

"The Most Popular Geography of Meat." (March 21, 1927.)

"The Most Popular Geography of Meat." (March 21, 1927.)

"The Border Which Brings the Ballans into the Headlines Again." (May 9, 1927.)

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"The Most Important Day of the Year in Bruges." (May 11, 1927.)

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"The Most Important Day of the Year in Bruges." (May 11, 1927.)

"The Most Important Day of the Year in Bruges." (May 21, 1927.)

"Bath, England, Honors Its Planner." (Jon. 9, 1928.)

"Gill." "A Public School in Prague, Now Known as Praba." (Oct. 24, 1927.)

"Bath, England, Honors Its Planner." (May 11, 1927.)

"Gill." "Sirigs Chained Ashore in the Harbor of Clovelly, Cornwall." (Peb. 6, 1928.)

"Where Isaak Walton Fished and Wrote Fine Prose." (Dec. 12, 1927.)

"Where Isaak Walton Fished and Wrote Fine Prose." (Dec. 12, 1927.)

"Where Isaak Walton Fished and Wrote Fine Prose." (Dec. 12, 1927.)

"Where Isaak Walton Fished and Wrote Fine Prose." (Dec. 12, 1927.)

"Cornica: An Island Jewel of France." (Oct. 24, 1927.)

"Cornica: An Island Jewel of France." (Nov. 14, 1927.)

"Cornica: An Island Jewel of France." (Nov. 14, 1927.)

"Prance Toon as Chebourg-Paris Boat-Prini." (March, 1927.)

"Pra

Latvia: (Ill.) "A Vender of Wooden Pails and Barrels Having an Afternoon Nap at the Port of Fiume." (May 2, 1927.)

Latvia: (Ill.) "A Primitive Wooden Plow Is Used by Some Latvian Farmers." (April 4, 1927.)

Netherlands: (Ill.) "A Primitive Wooden Plow Is Used by Some Latvian Farmers." (April 4, 1927.)

"Amsterdam: The New York of Holland." (Oct. 31, 1927.)

"Ansterdam: The New York of Holland." (Oct. 31, 1927.)

"A View Near Amsterdam Showing Sections of Artificially Drained Land and Windmills." (Oct. 31, 1927.)

"Galicia: Where Poland's Growing Pains Can Often Be Located." (Nov. 28, 1927.)

"Germany and Poland Work for Peace and Understanding in Upper Silesia." (March 28, 1927.)

"The Airplane on the Tagus River." (Nov. 21, 1927.)

(Ill.) "A Sardine Merchant of Lisbon." (Nov. 21, 1927.)

"Brasov: Where Queen Marie Urges a New Capital for Rumania." (March 7, 1927.)

"Sinala: Summer Home of Rumania's Boy King." (Oct. 17, 1927.)

"Where Men Wear Skirts." (Nov. 21, 1927.)

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(III.) "A Corn-Shelling Bee in Yugoslavia." (May 9, 1927.)
"Hues of 1928 Automobiles Are Products of Corn., Cotton and Coal Tar." (Jan. 30, 1928.)
(III.) "Compressing Cotton for Shipment" (North Carolina). (Nov. 14, 1927.)
"Hues of 1928 Automobiles are Products of Corn., Cotton and Coal Tar." (Jan. 30, 1928.)
"Ugandas: A Land of Cotton in Africa." (Dec. 19, 1927.)
(III.) "Fan-Making in Japan: Drying the Bones' of the Fan." (March 14, 1927.)
"Pan Industry Booming in China." (March 14, 1927.)
(III.) "A Catch of Menhaden: Another Picture Which Has a Long Geographic Story." (Jan. 2, 1928.)
"Helgoland: Which Progresses from Big Guns to Big Lobsters." (Dec. 19, 1927.)
(III.) "A One-Horsepower Machine for Hauling in a Maryland Shad Seine." (Jan. 2, 1928.)
(III.) "A One-Horsepower Machine for Hauling in a Maryland Shad Seine." (Jan. 2, 1928.)
(III.) "As Aradine Merchant of Lisbon." (Nov. 21, 1927.)
(III.) "As Tuareg Woman Sifting Flour." (April 4, 1927.)
(III.) "As Targe Woman Sifting Flour." (April 4, 1927.)
"A Tuareg Woman Sifting Flour." (April 4, 1927.)
(III.) "For Years Bermuda Monopolized the Easter Lily Market." (April 4, 1927.)
(III.) "Kid Gloves from Corsica, Napoleon's Birthplace." (Dec. 5, 1927.)
"Modern Hesse, from Which the Hessians Did Not Come." (Jan. 2, 1928.)
(III.) "Their Product Reaches the United States through Tientsin Port." (Jan. 23, 1928.)
(III.) "Their Product Reaches the United States through Tientsin Port." (Jan. 23, 1928.)
(III.) "The Kost Picturesque Hat Ever Designed for Men." (Dec. 5, 1927.)
"Hats, the Funniest Things in the World." (Dec. 5, 1927.)
"Livomo, Famous for Chickens and Hats. Expects an Industrial Boom." (Feb. 28, 1927.)
(III.) "Drying Sisal in Kenya Colony, Africa." (Feb. 28, 1927.)
(III.) "The Most Picturesque Hat Ever Designed for Men." (Dec. 5, 1927.)
"Hats, the Funniest Things in the World." (Dec. 5, 1927.)
"Livomo, Famous for Chickens and Hats. Expectes an Industrial Boom." (Feb. 28, 1927.)
(III.) "The Most Picturesque Hat Ever Designed for Men." (Dec. 5, 1927.)
"Hengland
Corn:
Cotton:
Fansi
Fish:
  Flowers:
  Gloves:
Grapes:
  Grass:
Hairnets:
Hats:
  Hemp:
  Meat:
Metals:
    Oil.
                                                                                                            1927.)
Another Practice That the Western World Has Learned from China (Tung Oil)." (Dec. 12, 1927.)
"Why Varnish Users in the United States Are Concerned When War Breaks Out in China." (Dec. 12, 1927.)
                                                                                                              "Harvesting Olives in Greece." (May 9, 1927.)
(Ill.) "Tonging Oysters in Chesapeake Bay." (Feb. 13, 1928.)
(arnishs: (Ill.) "A Hose Supersedes the Paint Brush." (Jan. 30, 1928.)
"Hues of 1928 Automobiles Are Products of Corn. Cotton, and Coal Tar." (Jan. 30, 1928.)
(Ill.) "Straining His Chinese Back Against the Yangtze Current That You May Have Good Varnish."
    Olives:
    Oysters:
Paints and
                                                                                                     (III.) "Straining His Chinese Back Against the Yangtze Current That You May Have Good Varnish." (Dec. 21, 1927.)

"Australia Plots to Recover 60 Million Acres Captured by the American Prickly Pear." (Feb. 13, 1928.)

"Bahrein, the 'Pearl' of the Pernian Gulf, before the League of Nations." (Peb. 6, 1928.)

"Scientists Seek Source of Lower California a Lost Prosperity." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

(III.) "Seeking Pearls in Oysters from the Ceylon Banka." (Peb. 6, 1928.)

(III.) "Seeking Pearls in Oysters from the Ceylon Banka." (Peb. 6, 1928.)

(III.) "Up for Air: Note the Clamps on the Pearl Diver's Nose." (Peb. 6, 1928.)

(III.) "A Porest of Plantation Rubber in the Straits Settlements." (Peb. 13, 1928.)

(III.) "The Many States: Home of Rubber and Tin." (March 14, 1927.)

"The Many Who Changed the Geography of Rubber." (Peb. 13, 1928.)

(III.) "To the Amazon Jungle the World Looked for its Rubber supply 20 Years Ago." (Feb. 13, 1928.)

(III.) "A Mound of Salt at Porto Vecchio, Cornica." (Oct. 24, 1927.)

chiness: (III.) "Bringing a Western Sewing Machine to the Harem: Casablanca." (May 9, 1927.)

(III.) "A 14-Foot Man-Eating Shark Provides a Feast for a Malay Crew." (Jan. 9, 1928.)

(III.) "Chairs and Soap in the Raw." (April 25, 1927.)

(III.) "Chairs and Soap in the Raw." (April 25, 1927.)

(III.) "The Cuts of a Modern Beef Steer, a Product of Intensive Breeding." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

(III.) "Old Geronimo Was One of the Last of the 'Texas Longhorns' Which Have Been Superseded by More 'Beefy' Steers." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

(III.) "Gathering Sugar Cane in a Cuban Mill." (Jan. 30, 1928.)

(III.) "Gathering North Carolina's Third Richest Crop." (Nov. 14, 1927.)

"The Books Take Home of Rubber and Tin." (March 14, 1927.)

"The Rhodesias Take a Leaf Out of America's Book." (Nov. 28, 1927.)

(The Rhodesias Take a Leaf Out of America's Book." (Nov. 28, 1927.)
                                                                                                              (Dec. 21, 1927.)
    Pears
    Pearls:
    Rubbers
    Scap:
Steel:
Steers:
    Sugar Cane: (III.)
Ten: (III.)
Timber: (III.)
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("Strange Methods of Advertising." (March 21, 1927.)

(III.) "A Typical London Bus." (March 21, 1927.)

(III.) "A Typical London Bus." (March 21, 1927.)

(III.) "A Cork-Scripper at Work." (Oct. 17, 1927.)

(III.) "The Food hat Plies the Pump Controls the Crop in Many Parts of China." (April 25, 1927.)

(III.) "Hevestin Olives of Greece." (March 9, 1927.)

(III.) "Hevestin Olives of Greece." (March 9, 1927.)

(III.) "Haystacks Tied to Trees in the Paddy Field of a Szechwan Farm." (April 25, 1927.)

(III.) "Haystacks Tied to Trees in the Paddy Field of a Szechwan Farm." (April 25, 1927.)

(III.) "A Bit of Saxony Surviving in Transplyania." (March 7, 1927.)

"The Geography in a Ispanese Print." (Dec. 5, 1927.)

(III.) "The Hermes of Prantieles." (March 14, 1927.)

(III.) "The Hermes of Prantieles." (March 14, 1927.)

(III.) "A Typical Peasant's Bed in the Vicinity of Cherbourg." (Pab. 28, 1927.)

(III.) "Preight Barges and Steamers on the Rhine." (April 11, 1927.)

(III.) "Singapore, like Canton, Has a Chinese Boat Colony." (March 14, 1927.)

"The Border Which Brings the Balkans into the Headlines Again." (March 14, 1927.)

"Germany and Poland Work for Peace and Understanding in Upper Silesia." (March 28, 1927.)

"Commany and Poland Work for Peace and Understanding in Upper Silesia." (March 28, 1927.)

"Unscrambling Russian Asia's Scrambled Geography." (Nov. 28, 1927.)

"Unscrambling Russian Asia's Scrambled Geography." (Nov. 28, 1927.)

"Unscrambling Russian Asia's Scrambled Geography." (Nov. 28, 1927.)

"The Chilean White House, Santiago, Where the American Flyers Will Be Received." (Feb. 28, 1927.)

"III.) "The Principal Landmark of Hyderabad, India." (April 25, 1927.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                GEOGRAPHY, ANTHROPOLOGY, SPORTS AND GAMES
    Advertising:
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(III.) "Freeing Mandioca of Its Poison." (May 9, 1927.)
(III.) "The Hydroplane Reveals an Indian Hut Concealed in the Dense Jungle of the Amason Valley Tropical Porests." (April 11, 1927.)
(III.) "Indians Inspecting a Hydroplane on a Tributary of the Amason." (April 11, 1927.)
"The Man Who Changed the Geography of Rubber." (Peb. 13, 1928.)
"The Mystery of Poison Darts in the Amason Valley." (May 9, 1927.)
(III.) "To the Amason Jungle the World Looked for its Rubber Supply 20 Years Ago." (Feb. 13, 1928.)

Bana: (III.) "An Obscure and Isolated Wonder of the World: Kaieteur, British Guiana." (Jan. 23, Brazila British Guiana: 1922.) "British Guiana, Where Kitchen Cooking Dishes Come From." (Jan. 23, 1928.) (Ill.) "One Other Use of Bauxite from British Guiana." (Jan. 23, 1928.) (Ill.) "The Chilean White House, Santiago, Where the American Flyers Will be Received." (Feb. Chiles 28, 1927.) 28, 1927.)

"Santiago, 'Good Will' Flyers' Last Capital Before Rounding South America." (Feb. 28, 1927.)

(III.) "Selling Chile's National Flower, the Copibue." (Feb. 28, 1927.)

(III. "An Alligator Caught on the Magdalena River." (Nov. 28, 1927.)

(Map.) "Map of The Republic of Colombia." (Nov. 28, 1927.)

"Why Bogota Gives Thanks for the Airplane." (Nov. 28, 1927.)

"American Religious Sect Finds a New Home in Paraguay." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

(III.) "Son of a Paraguayan Gaucho or Cowboy." (Jan. 16, 1928.) Colombia: Paraguay: POLAR REGIONS "Baffin Island: Where an American Expedition Hopes To Penetrate Unexplored Regions of the Far North." (May 16, 1927.)
"Commander Byrd Tells of Plans for Antarctic Explorations." (Jan. 16, 1928.)
(III.) "Halted by Fog and Pack Ice in Melville Bay." (March 21, 1927.)
"A Landlubber Goes Exploring." (March 21, 1927.)
(III.) "Rolling a Walrus onto a Rock at Low Tide." (May 16, 1927.)
(III.) "Some Citizens of the Antarctic Continent (Penguins.)" (Jan. 16, 1928.)
(III.) "Table Manners in the Arctic." (May 16, 1927.)
"The Mighty Eater of Etab. Dean of an Eskimo Village." (Nov. 14, 1927.)
(III.) "Noo-Ka-Ping-Wa and His Harpoon Trophy." (Nov. 14, 1927.)
"Iceland To Heat House of Parliament with Hot Springs." (March 7, 1927.)
(III.) "Not Porcupines but Iceland Ponies Bringing Home the Hay." (March 7, 1927.) General: Iceland: "Unmapped Regions of the Old World." (Nov. 7, 1927.)
"Where Men Wear Skirts." (Nov. 21, 1927.)
"The Azores: Where Flyers Alight and Cables Radiate." (Nov. 7, 1927.)
(III) "The Typical Thick-Walled, Thatch-Roofed Country House of the Azorean Peasant: Note the Carn Stack to the Left." (Nov. 7, 1927.)
(III) "The Typical Thick-Walled, Thatch-Roofed Country House of the Azorean Peasant: Note the Carn Stack to the Left." (Nov. 7, 1927.)
(III) "The Typical Thick-Walled, Thatch-Roofed Country House of the Azorean Peasant: Note the Carn Stack to the Left." (Nov. 7, 1927.)
(Maniel, 1927.)
"Bahrieri Island; White Typical State of the Easter Lip Market." (April 4, 1928.)
"Bahrieri Island; Walled Monopolized the Easter Lip Market." (April 4, 1927.)
(III) "For Years Bermuda Monopolized the Easter Lip Market." (April 4, 1927.)
(III) "Seeking Pearls in Oysters from the Ceylon Banks." (Peb. 6, 1928.)
"Corsica: An Island Jewel of France." (Oct. 24, 1927.)
(III) "The Corsican Peasant's Grass Hat Closely Resembles the Roman Petasus, Ancestor of the Modern Hat." (Dec. 5, 1927.)
(III) "Kid Gloves from Corsica, Napoleon's Birthplace." (Dec. 5, 1927.)
(IIII) "Stetch Map Showing the Size and Position of Corsica in Relation to the Mother Country. (Oct. 24, 1927.)
(III) "Stetch Map Showing the Size and Position of Corsica in Relation to the Mother Country. (Cub. 24, 1927.)
(Cub.: 1808 to Secret Carnic Collide. Lindbergh and Pan American Conference." (Jan. 30, 1928.) ISLANDS. General: Azoresi Baffin Island: Bahrein: Ceylon: Corsica: (III.) "Files of Cork-Oak, Neatly Trimmed, Ready for Baling: Bonifacto, Corsica. (Ch. 24, 1927.)

(III.) "Sketch Map Showing the Size and Position of Corsica in Relation to the Mother Country (Oct. 24, 1927.)

(Cot. 4, 1927.) "Cuba: Host to President Coolidge, Lindbergh and Pan American Conference." (Jan. 30, 1928.)

(III.) "Crushing Sugar Cane in a Cuban Mill." (Jan. 30, 1928.)

(III.) "A Map of Cuba and the Neighboring Bahama Islands." (Jan. 30, 1928.)

East Indies: "Borneo: Where Head-Hunting Still Survives." (April 25, 1927.)

(III.) "Sarawak (Borneo) Society Occupying a Ring-Side Seat at a Cock-Fight." (April 25, 1927.)

(III.) "New Guinea. Where Bread Grows Overhead." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

Elba: Elba: Where No Tickee, No Washee. May Be Good English." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

Elba: Elba: Apoleon's Island, Loses Treasures." (Dec. 5, 1926.)

Gettland: Tottland Island, Sweden's Baltic Sicily." (Peb. 6, 1928.)

Helgoland: Order of Progresses from Big Gunt to Big Lobsters." (Dec. 19, 1927.)

Rewfoundland: Which Progresses from Big Gunt to Big Lobsters." (Dec. 19, 1927.)

Rewfoundland: Senior Colony of Great Brain." (Oct. 31, 1927)

New Zealand: "III.) "Masori Warriors Rehearsing a Haka, or War Dance." (April 11, 1927.)

New Zealand: "Wellington Again Flays Rostess for New Zealand." (April 11, 1927.)

"Wellington Again Flays Rostess for New Zealand." (April 11, 1927.)

"Wellington Again Flays Rostess for New Zealand." (April 11, 1927.)

"Wellington Again Flays Rostess for New Zealand." (April 11, 1928.)

"Ill." "Making Corks in Sardinia. School in the Pullippines." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

"Sardinia Adda. New Chaer to Its Revelocute test in Sardinia." (Peb. 13, 1928.)

"Sardinia Adda. New Chaer to Its Revelocute test in Sardinia." (March 7, 1927.)

"Seaplanes To Bring Hobart, Tamanaia." (March 7, 1927.)

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"Seanton Domingo: Site for Columbus Lighthouse." (Feb. 6, 1928.)

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"France's Notion Counter and America's General Store." (Feb. 6, 1928.)

"Costa Rica: The Banana Station on Lindbergh's Good Will Trip." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

(III). "Cleaning Cacao Beans, the Raw Materials of Cocoa." (May 2, 1927.)

(III). "The Cuts of a Modern Beef Steer, a Product of Intensive Breeding." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

"Development Rapid in the 'Cacao Coast' of Africa." (May 2, 1927.)

"Ill.) "Typical Scene in the Stock Yards, Chicago." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

"Correae: Where Chestnuts Come From." (Nov. 14, 1927.)

"The Ibos of Nigeria, Who Help Supply Us with Chocolate." (Jan. 23, 1928.)

(III.) "The Amir's Clock Tower in Kabul, Constructed by Europeans in 1913." (April 4, 1927.)

(III.) "A Year-Old Coffee Tree." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

(III.) "A Year-Old Coffee Tree." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

(III.) "Making Corks in Sardinia." (March 14, 1927.)

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(III.) "Making Corks in Sardinia." (March 14, 1927.)

"The Story of Cork." (Oct. 17, 1927.) General: Bananas: Beans: Beef: Beef: Cacao: Cattle: Chestnuts: Chocolate: Clocks: Coal: Coffee:

"The Mighty Eater of Etah, Dean of an Eskimo Village." (Nov. 14, 1927.)

"The Mystery of the Wandering Gypsy." (Nov. 7, 1927.)

(III.) "Noo-Ka-Ping-Wa and His Harpoon Trophy." (Nov. 14, 1927.)

(III.) "Pathans from Afghanistan Have Populated Parts of Northwest India." (Feb. 20, 1928.)

(III.) "A Shepherd of Bethlehem Piping on His Handmade Plute." (Dec. 19, 1927.)

(III.) "Son of a Paraguayan Gaucho or Cowboy." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

(III.) "Two Russian Gypsies of Irkutak, Siberia." (Nov. 7, 1927.)

(III.) "A Zuni Girl with a Water Jar." (May 2, 1927.)

"New Airplane Route Will Penetrate to the Isolated Capital of Afghanistan." (Feb. 20, 1928.)

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"New Airplane Route Will Penetrate One Control of Afghanistan."

"New Airplane Route Capital One Control of Colorylly, Cornwall."

"New Airplane Route Constitution Popularly Known as Paha."

"Old Ironsides: "The Ship That Was a Navy." (May 16, 1927.)

"III.) "Ships Chained Ashore in the Harbor of Clovelly, Cornwall." (Feb. 6, 1928.)

"III.) "U. S. Frigate Constitution Popularly Known as Old Ironsides." (May 16, 1927.)

"III.) "The Terminus of Japan's First Airplane Passenger Service." (wrestling). (Feb. 13, 1928.)

III.) "The Lesseps Stands on an Ever-Lengthening Breakwater at Fort Said." (April 4, 1927.)

III.) "The Former Shakespaere Memorial Theater at Stratford." (Jan. 30, 1928.)

III.) "The Former Shakespaere Memorial Theater at Stratford." (Races and Tribes (Cont'd.) Rulers: Schools Shine: Sports Statues: Stock Yar Stores: Temples: Theaters: Tomber Travel: Walls: Wells: Wheelbarro Windmills: NATURE STUDY (III.) "Buffalo in a Black Hills Preserve." (Nov. 21, 1927.)
(III.) "And There Were in the Same Country Shepherds Abiding in the Fields, Keeping Watch over Their Flocks by Night." (Dec. 19, 1927.)
(III.) "A Yak Caravan Walting To Be Loaded." (March 21, 1927.)
"The Chesapeake Bay Country." (Feb. 13, 1928.)
"A Gift More Prized than Turquoise by the Zuni." (May 2, 1927.)
(III.) "Some Citisens of the Antarctic Continent." (penguins.) (Jan. 16, 1928.)
"Carlsbad Cavern Draws Many Visitors." (Dec. 12, 1927.)
(III.) "Monuments Built by Drops of Water in Carlsbad Cavern." (Dec. 12, 1927.)
(III.) "Earthquake Crack in a Dike of Made Land, Japan." (March 28, 1927.)
"Expedition To Study Alaskan Volcanoes and Earthquakes." (Nov. 21, 1927.)
"Why Japan Has So Many Earthquakes." (March 28, 1927.)
"Some Strange Kinds of Fishes." (Oct. 31, 1927.)
(III.) "Distant Tributaries Help Make Lower Mississippi Floods." (Oct. 17, 1927.)
(III.) "Berfugees on a Mound at Modoc, Arkansas." (May 16, 1927.)
"Why the Mississippi Goes on a Rampage." (May 16, 1927.)
"Why the Mississippi Goes on a Rampage." (May 16, 1927.)
"What an Amazon Tropical Forest Looks Like from a Hydroplane." (April 11, 1927.)
(III.) "The Leghorn Takes Its Name from Livorno, Italy." (Feb. 28, 1927.)
"The Pull of the Moon, a Force That Flooded London." (Feb. 6, 1928.)
"Why the Moon Raises Higher Tides than the Sun." (Feb. 20, 1928.)
"Why the Are Tides on Both Sides of the Earth at the Same Time." (Feb. 13, 1928.)
(III.) "Cathedral Spires of the Black Hills as Viewed from Harney Peak." (Nov. 21, 1927.)
(III.) "Mount Orisaba, 125 Miles Southeast of Mexico City." (March 21, 1927.)
(III.) "Mount Orisaba, 125 Miles Southeast of Mexico City." (March 21, 1927.)
(III.) "A Forest of Plantation Rubber in the Straits Settlements." (Feb. 13, 1928.) Animale Caves Fish: Floods: Mountains (III.) "Mt. Fuji, the Inspiration for Many Japanese Artista." (Dec. 5, 1927.)

(III.) "Mount Orisaba, 125 Miles Southeast of Mexico City." (March 21, 1927.)

Treess: "Australia Plots to Recover 60 Million Acres Captured by the American Prickly Pear." (Feb. 13, 1928.)

(III.) "A Forest of Plantation Rubber in the Straits Settlements." (Feb. 13, 1928.)

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(III.) "An Oil Paim Cone, Source of an Ingredient of American Soap." (Jan. 2, 1928.)

(III.) "An Oil Paim Cone, Source of an Ingredient of American Soap." (Jan. 2, 1928.)

(III.) "The Prickly Pear Is Not an Unwelcome Guest in Sardinia." (Feb. 13, 1928.)

(III.) "Sorting Palms for American Straw Hats." (Oct. 17, 1927.)

(III.) "Sorting Palms for American Straw Hats." (Oct. 17, 1927.)

(III.) "To the Amazon Jungle the World Looked for Its Rubber Supply 20 Years Ago." (Feb. 13, 1928.)

(III.) "A Year-Old Coffee Tree." (Jan. 16, 1928.)

(III.) "Alligators on the Bank of an Indian Lake." (Nov. 7, 1927.)

(III.) "Alligators on the Bank of an Indian Lake." (Nov. 7, 1927.)

(III.) "Alligators on the Bank of an Indian Lake." (Nov. 7, 1927.)

(III.) "Stant Tributaries Help Make Lower Mississippi Floods." (Oct. 17, 1927.)

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(III.) "Stant Tributaries Help Make Lower Mississippi Floods." (Oct. 17, 1927.)

(III.) "The Very Beginning of a River Valley." (Nov. 21, 1927.)

(III.) "Shart and His Deathead Passenger." (Jan. 9, 1928.)

(III.) "Monuments Built by Drope of Water in Carisbad Cavern." (Dec. 12, 1927.)

"The Pull of the Moon, a Force That Flooded London." (Peb. 6, 1928.)

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(III.) "Airplane On the Tagus River." (Nov. 21, 1927.)

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(III.) "An Airplane Pilying above the Clouds." (Oct. 17, 1927.)

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"They Did It Alone." (Nov. 28, 1927.)

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AN AMERICAN MOGUL ENGINE

A locometive of this size would attract much attention in France where engines about half as large are in constant use. Geography has played its part in making French railroad equipment different from that of America. Heavy grades which American engines must pull are not opervalent in France. Because the producers are close to markets or scaports they have not needed large freight cars or long trains and consequently France does not order huge locomotives (see Bulletin No. 2).

